

forth in the President's note it should now be ready to make any necessary sacrifice to maintain them.

They are, however, pessimistic and even somewhat cynical as to the present movement over the situation. They feel that in the existing state of public opinion it is almost impossible for the Government to pursue a course which will add anything to the prestige of this country; they feel that distinct loss of prestige will result if the United States in continuing to remain indifferent in the face of Germany's refusal to concede anything that this Government demanded in the name of humanity.

They point to the fact that Europe is already saying that upon the decision of the President will rest, in a large measure, the world's judgment as to the proper and effective course of action of the United States in the councils of nations.

While there is unanimity of opinion as to the unacceptability of the German note and its proposals, the German view of the situation is not entirely obscured here. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has returned to Washington and will probably remain here until the President has acted.

**Bernstorff's Work.**

Since the day after the Lusitania was sunk the Ambassador has devoted himself entirely to the task of smoothing the ways of discussion and minimizing as far as possible all danger of a break.

Washington now considers that his efforts have been a very large factor in the situation. He is here to obtain as much consideration as possible for the German view of the issue in its present status.

It does not now seem probable, however, that the Ambassador will figure in the discussions at the State Department and at Cornhill for the present. The attitude in official quarters is that the German Government's note must be regarded as containing all that it had to say to the United States and that upon the basis of what is in the note the American response must be based.

It is felt that the processes of mapping out the course of this Government cannot be greatly aided by calling in the German Ambassador at this time. The Ambassador has already told Secretary Lansing that he is in Washington and is ready to make any point of view whenever it is felt that the mutual wishes of the two Governments might best be served. There is no doubt that Secretary Lansing will have a discussion with the Ambassador subsequently, but not just now.

Press reports that the German Government is willing to make what is described as a further concession to the United States by permitting four German steamers to carry the American flag in transatlantic passenger service was regarded here to-day as somewhat humorous.

Officials found it impossible to take the suggestion seriously. It was pointed out that acceptance of such a proposal would instantly create serious complications with Great Britain.

**LAST NOTE, BERLIN HOPES.**

So Declares a Semi-Official Communication.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—The Cologne newspaper published this morning a semi-official communication from Berlin saying:

"The German Government hopes the German reply to the note will be the last note exchanged between the two countries regarding submarine warfare."

**GERMAN LINERS FOR U. S. USE IF WANTED**

**Berlin Foreign Office Suggests This as Means to Protect Voyagers.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—According to a dispatch received from the Daily Mail correspondent at Basel, Germany is shortly to put into the air a fighting triplane which is expected to be able to overcome anything else that flies. The new machine, it is said, will have three engines and be powerful enough to carry twenty men, four machine guns and a revolver gun. It will be equipped with eight machine guns, such as are used to propel the Zeppelin, the engines being coupled together in pairs, each couple driving one set of propellers.

The triplane will be mounted on an armored tower while the entire underbody of the machine will be armored and shaped like an inverted roof in order to avoid anti-aircraft bombs from above.

All the steering with the exception of changes in altitude, will be executed with the aid of motors. Turns will be effected by inclining the propellers. Two motors will be sufficient to propel the machine through the air, and when four are used the speed will be terrific.

The new machine is estimated to be three times as big and strong as any aeroplane now flying. Six of them will be tried out on the trenches in France and Belgium in a very short time.

**7,000 TURKS DEAD ON FIELD.**

**Terrific Fighting Reported on the Gallipoli Peninsula.**

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent with the Dardanelles expedition, from a telegram from Lemnos a description of the battle of July 6 and 7, which resulted in driving the Turks back more than half a mile on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The engagement brought the lines of the Allies closer around the hill of Achi Baba, which has been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the campaign.

The new machine is estimated to be three times as big and strong as any aeroplane now flying. Six of them will be tried out on the trenches in France and Belgium in a very short time.

**MAY HOLD UP MUNITIONS.**

**General Strike Would Block Shipments From Connecticut.**

BROOKFIELD, Conn., July 12.—A general strike of the allied metal trades, including all 8,000 men employed at the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company's plant and other factories in the district, which would block shipments of munitions, may result from the withdrawal of 250 structural iron workers employed at the plant. J. J. Keppeler, vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, John Flynn, general organizer of the Carpenters and Joiners Union of America, J. A. Johnston, first vice-president of the International Iron Workers of America, and C. J. Delaney, general manager of the Stewart Construction Company of New York, convened for their conference this afternoon, but little headway toward settlement was made.

Following the conference it was said that an attempt had been made to shift responsibility for the order requiring all munitions to be shipped by rail from the union men of Major Walter A. Peffer, head of the army company, who is expected back in this city. Should he again decline responsibility for the order or refuse to rescind it, a strike involving workers in sixteen of the munitions plants is threatened. Such a strike would paralyze the supply of munitions from this city and probably would spread to other munitions factories in Connecticut.

## SOUCHEZ CEMETERY, TWICE WON AND LOST IN DESPERATE FIGHTING, IN HANDS OF GERMANS



**THE** little cemetery of Souchez, which was definitely captured by the Germans yesterday, has three times been the scene of great carnage. When the French, on June 17, made the desperate charges which resulted in the capture of Carency, a wing of the invading

force was ordered to hold the cemetery. They were enfiladed by the German guns and compelled to retire. Subsequently, when the other wings had made substantial advances, this force came up again and, obeying the order, "Hold it at all costs," maintained the position.

The cemetery is a small one, situated on a hill, and is surrounded by a low wall. It contains several large, ornate headstones, and a few smaller ones. The French War Office makes admission of the loss in its communiqué this afternoon, but gives only meagre details of the conflict. As the position of the cemetery is of great importance, however, and as it had been won and held only at the greatest cost in lives and effort, there can be no doubt that the defending troops held the contested ground until they were completely overwhelmed. The fact that the cemetery was used in preparing for the assault makes it practically certain that the assault was a desperate one.

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## U. S. BARK USED TO SHIELD SUBMARINE

**Germans Threatened to Sink the Normandy if Order Were Disobeyed.**

**HELD UP NEAR IRELAND**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

LONDON, July 12.—Fourteen survivors of the Russian steamship Leo, which was sunk by a German submarine while proceeding from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool this evening, with the account of an American bark having been stopped by the submarine that sank the Leo. Eleven of the twenty-five persons aboard the Leo, including three women, were drowned.

The survivors say that the American bark Normandy was stopped by a German submarine sixty miles southwest of Tuskar Rock, off the southeast coast of Ireland, Friday night and that the captain was called aboard the submarine, where his papers were examined. The papers having been found satisfactory the captain was permitted to return to his vessel, but only after he had been instructed to permit the submarine to stand by so that the Normandy would act as a shield to the submarine against an oncoming steamship. If he declined to obey these orders the submarine officer threatened to destroy his ship.

The captain, not willing to take chances, did as he was instructed, and a few minutes later he witnessed the destruction of the Leo.

The Normandy is a wooden bark of 1,095 tons, owned by F. V. L. Jones. She was built in 1877.

The Leo was of 2,424 tons.

At Combes and in the forest of Ally the enemy commenced an attack last night after strong artillery preparations. Near Combes the enemy succeeded in penetrating our line, but was driven out again. In the forest of Ally an enemy infantry attack broke down under our fire in front of our positions.

In the north hill in the Bunde-Sapt, a section of wood was cleared of all enemies.

At Ammerzweiler, northwest of Altkirch, we made a surprise attack on an enemy division in its trenches and occupied a position over a width of 500 yards. Our troops finally went back to their own line of trenches, in accordance with our plans, taking a few prisoners with them, unmolested by the enemy.

**PARIS ADMITS LOSS.**

**Official Report Gives No Details of the Fighting.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

PARIS, July 12.—The War office announced today that the Germans have taken Souchez cemetery. Their communiqué, however, gives no details of the fighting, but states that the cemetery was captured by the use of asphyxiating bombs which filled the French positions with deadly smoke and made them practically unseeable.

The afternoon communiqué, telling of the German victory, was as follows:

"There was great activity during the night. Various portions of the front in the sector of Arras, the enemy, after having launched a large number of asphyxiating projectiles, attempted to penetrate our line, but was repulsed. A second attack about 2 A. M. failed. A second attack about 2 A. M. failed. A second attack about 2 A. M. failed."

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**Condition on June 23, 1915**

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	\$23,173,007.02
Deposits	\$185,265,215.25
Total Resources	\$218,540,416.58

**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**

New York

## TURCO-BULGAR PARLEYS OFF. ITALIANS CLAIM GAIN ON THE CARNIC FRONT

**Sofia Government Rejects Concessions Binding It to Tontons.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

LONDON, July 12.—Bulgaria has ended her negotiations with Turkey, according to the Sofia correspondent of the Daily Mail, who adds that Bulgaria declined to consider the concessions offered by Turkey because they were all predicated on Bulgaria joining Germany and Austria in the European war.

BUCHAREST, July 12.—Offers of concessions, territorial and otherwise, to Rumania in return for free passage of arms and men changed into a demand that Rumania be made an ally of Austria. The Austrian Minister here presented the proposals to the Rumanian Foreign Office this week, with the notification that Austria expects a definite reply within a month.

An offer of much more territory, including Bessarabia, now Russian, is made to Rumania in an alternative Austrian proposal, based on Rumania's participation in the war on the side of the Triple empires.

The proposals are being considered by the King and the Premier.

**TRIED TO KILL BULGAR KING.**

**Two Sentenced to Death for Attempted Assassination.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Sofia telegraphs that two men charged with having made an attempt to assassinate King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been sentenced to death.

No details are given and the dispatch contains a first public intimation that such an attempt was made.

**MAY REVIVE BALKAN LEAGUE.**

**Bulgarian and Rumanian Kings to Confer on Intervention.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

ROME, July 12.—It is learned here on excellent authority that the King of Rumania and the King of Bulgaria are expected to go to Athens to confer with the King of Greece regarding intervention in the war by a reconstituted Balkan league. A great importance is attached to the news.

It is said that Serbia will be represented at the conference, which will be attended also by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the four Governments involved.

**STEAMER PENLEE RUNS ASHORE.**

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**

PARIS, July 12.—The British steamship Penlee is ashore in the harbor at Bordeaux. She sailed from Philadelphia for Bordeaux on June 12.

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**Look at Porto Rico on the Map and say if Fine Cigars should not be made there**

Tobacco in its perfection is as native to the soil of one island of the West Indies as to the other.

Porto Rican tobacco is known to have every good quality of Cuban leaf, but as now cultivated "in the field," of her upland plantations it has a delicate mildness which distinguishes it from the Cuban leaf in this one noteworthy respect.

**The RICORO Cigar**

(Cabinet Size) 3-for-25 cents or by the box of 50, \$4.15

is a typical product of Porto Rican cigar-making and Porto Rican tobacco-growing.

**Imported FREE OF DUTY and priced accordingly.**

All the virtue of the wonderful tobacco in the cigar and all the skill in the workmanship which belongs to the inherited art of the Spanish natives who make it.

The RICORO Cigar is a representative product of the West Indies in which satisfaction is not sacrificed to the unequalled mildness that the RICORO will always be found to possess.

**UNITED CIGAR STORES**

**NORTH BEACH**

Boats from East 99th St. direct

FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.